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FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

DATE: MARCH 3, 2003

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YOUR REFERENCE: 09/490,981

OUR REFERENCE: 202269

TO: EXAMINER SHABANA QURESHI
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Washington, DC 20231

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FROM: GRACE LAW

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MESSAGE:

EXAMINER QURESHI,

ATTACHED PLEASE FIND AN INTERVIEW AGENDA FOR OUR SCHEDULED TELEPHONIC INTERVIEW OF MARCH 4, 2003 AT 11:00 A.M. (10:00 A.M. MY TIME). PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS IS AN INTERVIEW AGENDA FOR DISCUSSION ONLY. PLEASE DO NOT ENTER THIS INTO THE RECORD.

VERY TRULY YOURS,
GRACE LAW

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**EXPEDITED PROCEDURE
EXAMINING GROUP 2155****PATENT**
Attorney Docket No. 202269**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

In re Application of:

RAGHURAMAN et al.

Group Art Unit: 2152

Application No. 09/490,981

Examiner: Qureshi, Shabana

Filed: January 24, 2000

For: METHOD OF TRACING DATA
TRAFFIC ON A NETWORK**INTERVIEW AGENDA - FOR DISCUSSION ONLY**

Applicants have the following questions:

- (1) In regard to **claims 1 and 12**, the Spasojevic reference relates to *tracing data flow* between a server 14a and one or more hard drives 24 in a data storage system (FIG. 1; Col. 1, line 66 to Col. 2, line 2; Col. 3, lines 49-53), while one embodiment of the present application relates to *tracing data traffic* on a network "at the transport layer of a protocol stack," as recited in the claims. A transport layer is defined as a layer that establishes and dissolves connections between hosts (copy enclosed). Where is the motivation from the Spasojevic reference that in order to trace data traffic on a network, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify the device of cited reference to include the feature of "*at the transport layer of a protocol stack* residing on a first device in the network, detecting a transmission or receipt of data to or from a second device on the network," as recited in the claims.

Inherent. → supplemental office action

In re Application of RAGHURAMAN ET AL.
Application No. 09/490,981

(2) In regard to **claims 4 and 15**, please review the following proposed amendments.

4. A method of tracing a transmission of data over a computer network comprising:
detecting the presence of an input/output packet requesting a transmission between two computers; searching the input/output request packet to determine the identity of the process that created the input/output request packet; and storing in a trace log an entry representing the transmission, wherein the entry comprises the identity of the process, and wherein the trace log is accessible to determine the volume of data being transmitted over the network.

15. A computer-readable medium having stored thereon computer-executable instructions for performing steps comprising: detecting the presence of an input/output packet requesting a transmission between two computers; searching the input/output request packet to determine the identity of the process that created the input/output request packet; and storing in a trace log an entry representing the transmission, wherein the entry comprises the identity of the process, and wherein the trace log is accessible to determine the volume of data being transmitted over the network.

(3) In regard to **claims 6 and 18**, the Spasojevic reference relates to *tracing data flow* between a server 14a and one or more hard drives 24 in a data storage system (FIG. 1; Col. 1, line 66 to Col. 2, line 2; Col. 3, lines 49-53), while one embodiment of the present application relates to *tracing a receipt of data* from a computer network. A port is defined as a logical channel or channel endpoint in a communications system (copy enclosed). Thus, the Spasojevic

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does not disclose the feature of "detecting the presence of a packet for an *input/output connection to a port*" as recited in the claims

(4) In regard to claim 10, please review the following proposed amendments.

10. A facility for tracing data traffic on a network, the facility comprising: an identifying means for identifying a process causing a transmission or receipt of a communication between two computers via the network; and a logging means in communication with the identifying means for logging and event, wherein the event comprises the identification the process and wherein the logging means is useable to determine the volume of data traveling over the network.

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transport layer

<networking> (Or "host-host layer") The middle layer in the OSI seven layer model. The transport layer determines how to use the network layer to provide a virtual error-free, point to point connection so that host A can send messages to host B and they will arrive un-corrupted and in the correct order. It establishes and dissolves connections between hosts. It is used by the session layer.

An example transport layer protocol is Transmission Control Protocol (TCP).

OSI documents: ITU Rec. X.214 (ISO 8072), ITU Rec. X.224 (ISO 8073).

(1997-12-07)

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port

1. *<networking>* A logical channel or channel endpoint in a communications system. The Transmission Control Protocol and User Datagram Protocol transport layer protocols used on Ethernet use port numbers to distinguish between (demultiplex) different logical channels on the same network interface on the same computer.

Each application program has a unique port number associated with it, defined in /etc/services or the Network Information Service "services" database. Some protocols, e.g. telnet and HTTP (which is actually a special form of telnet) have default ports specified as above but can use other ports as well.

Some port numbers are defined in RFC 1700, divided into well-known ports and registered ports.

2. *<operating system, programming>* To translate or modify software to run on a different platform, or the results of doing so. The portability of the software determines how easy it is to port.

3. *<language>* An imperative language descended from Zed from Waterloo Microsystems (now Hayes Canada) ca. 1979.

["Port Language" document in the Waterloo Port Development System].

(2002-06-19)

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